THE PLOUGH BOY.

AND JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BY S. SOUTHWICK.

[illegible] observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—BUT—"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."—*Ecclesiastes*

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PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, January 29.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Todd, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message which relates to agriculture, made a report, which was read as follows:

That they have had the subject under consideration and have endeavoured to give it that attention which its importance deserves. But from the extensive nature of the science, and the short time that your committee could devote to its consideration, it is evident that nothing like justice could be done to its merits. This will more clearly appear, from a short view of what is included in the art of agriculture, which is defined to be "the science" which explains the art or "means of cultivating and improving the earth or soil, so as to render it fertile or productive," comprehending in this view the nature of climate and soil, together with the methods of performing the different operations that are requisite in the cultivation and improvement of arable and grass lands, such as enclosing, draining and watering. The different methods of tilling. The various kinds of manure, and the best manner of applying them to the different soils of which our country is composed. The growing and preserving of the different kinds of grain. The cultivating and preserving fruits of various kinds, and the preparation of fruit liquors, management of natural and artificial grasses. The inventing and improving the different implements of husbandry, and the construction of the different kinds of farm buildings.

In a more extensive sense, it includes the breeding, raising, feeding and general management of live stock: the preservation of milk, and the making of butter and cheese;—or what is generally termed cow-keeping and dairying; and lastly, the making of roads, canals, &c.

From this view of the subject, it is evident that although the art of agriculture may not be the most splendid, it is notwithstanding unquestionably the most useful; and accordingly appears to have attracted the notice of mankind in the earliest ages of the world.

The ancients generally were careful to made the science honorable, and in many places kings did not think it beneath their dignity to work with their own hands at an employment so well calculated to ward off the miseries of famine, and to secure independence and plenty to their dominions. Here it may not be improper to remark, that the art of agriculture has always reached the greatest perfecsion where it was most honored. An instance of this will be found in the former state of Sicily, which although a small island, was so fruitful as to be considered the granary of Rome during her most flourishing period: and in the present state of China, a country which from the best information, is unquestionably in the highest state of cultivation of any part of the known world. In both those countries their kings and nobility are said to have taken the art under their special protection, and actually to have ploughed and sowed a portion of land yearly with their own hands.

Amongst the Romans, even in the earliest days of the republic, agriculture was considered so honorable an employment that the highest praise that could be bestowed on a man was to say of him "that he cultivated well his own spot of ground" Their most illustrious senators and greatest generals appear to have been anxious to return from their more splendid employments to the cultivation of their farms.

In Europe at the present day, and for some centuries past, great attention has been paid to the science, and many important improvements and discoveries have been made. In most all the principal kingdoms, agricultural societies have been established, from which mankind in general have derived great benefit. It is only in our country that the science has been heretofore left wholly unaided by government. Two years ago the legislature of this commonwealth, for the first time, turned their attention to the subject, and passed a law incorporating such societies as might unite for the purpose of promoting agriculture and domestic manufactures. Since the passage of that law societies have been established in the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette, Franklin, Susquehanna, Bradford, Beaver, Alleghany, Adams and Crawford.

And previous to that date, a society had been established in the city and county of Philadelphia, and although from their recent establishment, little experimental knowledge of their beneficial tendency has been obtained, yet we have no doubt that in a very short time they will be of great importance to the citizens of this commonwealth generally.—From the reports of sundry of those societies, and a publication of their premiums, it appears evident that a spirit of emulation has been raised; the dormant resources of our country have been called, and are likely to be brought into action. New manures have been and doubtless will be discovered, and a knowledge of those already known to a few only, disseminated among society at large. The point of excellence in agriculture is no longer who can sow the most grain, plant the most corn, or have the greatest quantity of meadow or grass lands, but who can raise the most corn or grain of any kind, or grass on the least given quantity of ground. This is as it should be—and when we take into view the spirit and enterprize of the industrious yeomanry of Pennsylvania, we doubt not but that in a few years, with the timely exertions of government, the science of agriculture will reach a perfection in our native state not exceeded by any in the union.

But although something has been done, much yet remains to do; although individual exertions have in many places brought the science to considerable perfection, it yet remains for government to collect the improvements that have been discovered by, and are

only known to a few, and having so collected, to disseminate them again through all the ramifications of society. The effect of such a measure would be to improve the science generally, and to make these improvements now only known to a part of our citizens general, throughout the state.

Your committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to bring in a bill establishing a grand agricultural society at or near the seat of government, with such powers and under such limitations as will in their opinion, be best calculated to collect and disseminate any improvements that now exist, or may hereafter be discovered in that most useful of sciences.

ITALIAN HUSBANDRY.

Selected for the Plough Boy.

The lands in Italy, under the Romans, were divided into small farms, cultivated principally by slaves. At the period when slavery had been extinguished by the introduction of Christianity, there existed in Italy, no class of free cultivators by whom the large landed properties could be managed—hence, the proprietors distributed their lands amongst manumitted slaves, reserving as the rent, a moiety in kind of every species of produce. From this subdivision of lands in Italy, arose a class of cultivators termed *Metayers*--small farmers, paying rent in kind.

The great subdivision of lands has vested an immense floating capital in agriculture, while it has multiplied the families of cultivators, who, placed in the centre of their small domains, can naturally pay more attention to the variety, culture, and preservation of their crops, than in more extended farms. The system of small farms has been adopted in five-sixths of Italy, with the exception of the immense *maremmes*, or low lands; which, although abounding with cattle, are comparatively deserts. Of this the Campagna di Roma affords a remarkable illustration: the whole territory of the Maremmes in that district, *forty leagues* in extent, being in the hands of only *eighty* cultivators, termed *Mercant di tenute*, dealers in the land.

Small farms, are no longer cultivated in Italy as in the time of the Romans, on the system of fallows—the plan of successive crops being universally adopted. About the time of the Crusades the maize plant, and what is termed the *Canaan Cultivation*, in the mountainous districts, are supposed to have been introduced from Asia. Throughout Italy, maize is invariably an alternate crop with wheat, for which it is a preparation; as, instead of binding the soil, during vegetation, it is kept in a loose state, open to the influence of the atmosphere. The country is so rich in natural pasture, that artificial grasses are little cultivated, with the exception of Dutch trefoil, and on the hills of Tuscany, a little saint foin.

The succession of crops is so arranged as to produce the greatest possible quantity of human food—with silk, hemp, plants useful for dying—and in the neighbourhood of Naples, some cotton. The wheat continues to recur regularly every two years, being succeeded by maize, beans, or vegetables.

Calcareous hills in southern climates, when abandoned to themselves, and left to their natural slopes, are reduced to aridity by the washing away of the soil in heavy rains. But the superabundant population of the Italian planters have preferred forming a new land by the positive manual labour of sloping, removing, and replacing the surface of their hills, to emigration. This artificial land, so dearly purchased, is, however, destined chiefly to the culture of the more valuable vegetables.—The terraces are invariably walled, and covered with various fruits, which, from the reflected heat, is of superior quality.

No room is wasted in those limited spots: the vine at once clothes the wall, and, by its continuing branches, forms a living hedge round each terrace. In the angles are planted fig-trees. On the open space are regular plantations of olives and pomegranates; while every interval is filled up with melons and other productions. A family of five persons, with half the produce of seven acres, divided into perhaps 20 terraces, is thus maintained,—having within that limited space a profusion of olives, grapes, pomegranates, melons, fruits, and vegetables, the surplus of which furnishes the means of procuring other necessaries. Most of the mountain-districis of Italy have long adopted this rural system, the progress of which furnishes a subjet for profound reflection.

With the Arabians, the Canaan cultivation passed into Spain: with the Crusades it came into Italy: previous to that æra, it had been brought to Marseilles by the Phoceans:—thence, going northwards, it advanced into the country of the Druids. In China, which has ever been considered as eminently agricultural, a similar mode of culture in mountainous districts is described by travellers who have had access to that hitherto impenetrable region. A slight exertion only of reason would indeed suggest the means of thus reducing an irriguous surface to the subjection of man; but it can only be from an excessive density of population, combined with indissoluble attachment to his native soil, that he can be led voluntarily to encounter the labour incident to such a mode of cultivation. This system has created an immense territorial value; for land which, in the mountains of Vevay, before the settlement of the Protestants near the Lake of Geneva, was absolutely without value, sells at this time for 10,000 francs (upwards of 400*l*. Sterling) per acre.

The Italian cultivators, have, at different periods, attempted every system of rural economy hitherto known. From Holland they acquired their knowledge of canals and water meadows: from Flanders the succession of crops: from the East the maize, the vine, the olive, and the mulberry, with the Eastern method of preparing the soil: from the shepherd nations the treatment of sheep and cattle, by progressive pasturage from the mountains to the plains. On their low lands they have adopted the growth of rice from India: and in the neighbourhood of Naples they have successfully cultivated cotton.

Italy, besides its internal consumption, pays for the manufactured goods it receives from foreigners with its surplus produce of corn, rice, oil, wool, and silk, supporting a population of 1237 inhabitants per square league.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.

ON BUTTER.

It is generally a custom among farmers, in the process of making butter, to churn without any regularity of motion—sometimes fast, and sometimes slow. The churn is shifted from one person to another until the butter "comes." But it is not generally known, that an irregularity of motion always more or less, impedes the process, insomuch that it often becomes tedious, and the churning continues two hours instead of one. Those who whish to have their butter good, and to come quick, "should by no means," says Mr. Cutbush "suffer any person to assist them in churning, unless from absolute necessity; for if the churning be irregularly performed, the butter will, in winter, *go back*; and if the agitation be more quick and violent in summer, it will cause the butter to ferment, and thus to acquire a very disagreeable flavour." These remarks of Mr. Cutbush agree very well with my own observations. Butter seldom keeps fresh in the summer, more than two or three days, when there are two or more persons engaged in the churning. Cream should on no account be churned in the middle of a summer's day, but only early in the morning, or late in the evening. Regularity of motion should be particularly attended to, and the warmer the atmosphere, the slower should be the churning. If during the process the cream should be heated to 85 or 90, it will ferment, and the butter will acquire a disagreeable flavour. When the cream is at no time heated at more than 75, the butter will not only be much better, but, with the addition of a little salt, will keep fresh considerably longer.—[The colder the better, it is said.]

There is one thing of much importance, to which our dairymen seldom if ever attended. Should a gallon of milk be put into a dish with a foot diameter at the surface of the fluid, and another gallon into a dish with five or six inches diameter, one third more cream may be expected from the former, and of as good a quality. Hence the shallower the

dish, the more cream will arise to the surface of the milk.

"The consistence of cream," says Thompson, "increases gradually by exposure to the atmosphere. In three or four days it becomes so thick that the vessel which contains it may be inverted without risking any loss. In eight or ten days more its surface is covered over with mucus or bissi, and it has no longer the flavour of cream,but of a very fat cheese. This is the process for making what in this country, (England,) is called *cream cheese*." Hence cream should be well covered, and exposed as little as possible to the air. The cause of butter becoming rancid, is its uniting with the oxygen of the atmosphere. Cream also unites with oxygen, which thus thickens; and when the butter is separated from the cream, the oxygen adheres to the former. Hence new cream always makes the best butter; and passed several times through charcoal, which has a superior attraction for oxygen, will become as sweet and as good as ever.

The most effectual way to keep butter fresh for a length of time, is to prepare it in the usual way, and encompass it with a thick coat, say two or three inches, of powdered charcoal; in this way, if well prepared at first, that is, from every drop of water, it may undoubtedly be kept good for many years.

I will conclude my remarks, with an extract from Cutbush's Artist's Manual, a very valuable work which should be in the possession of every farmer. "There is but very little salt used in the best Epping butter; but it is a fact that a certain proportion of acid, either natural or artificial, must be used in the cream, in order to ensure a successful churning. Some keep a small quantity of the old cream for that purpose; some use a little rennet, and others a few tea spoons full of lemon juice. Cleanliness in the dairy is at all times an essential requisite." A spoonful of good vinegar to every gallon of cream will probably be found to answer a very good purpose in hastening the separation of the butter.

ALEXALIS.

From the Oswego Palladium.

MAPLE SUGAR.

As the season for making maple sugar is approaching, we think it may be of use to some of our readers to attend to the following directions.

Scald your buckets for catching sap, before tapping the trees.

The sap should be kept clean from dirt through the process of boiling.

Avoid leaving your sap long in an iron kettle as the rust will give it a dark colour.

When nearly boiled down to syrup or thin molasses, a little lime thrown into the kettle will be of use.

At this stage of boiling, as well as in sugaring off, care should be taken to avoid heating the top of the kernel too hot, or any other way burning, as it will injure the colour, and the flavour of the sugar.

When the syrup is boiled down, turn it while hot, into a clean wooden vessel; let it stand two or three days and settle; then turn it carefully from the dirt at the bottom and strain it.

Hang it over a gentle fire, and when it is warm, stir in one pint of milk to four or five gallons of syrup, which will rise as it begins to boil, and must be taken off with a skimmer.

If you wish to make your sugar very nice, cool it until one half or two thirds will grain; turn it hot into a tight cask; let it stand undisturbed in a cellar, or other cool place, until it is grained at the bottom. Turn off the molasses, and turn the cask bottom upwards over some vessel to catch what will drop;—then set your cask upright, and what moisture remains will settle to the bottom, leaving the top dry, and the sugar will be of a superior quality.

Medical Botany.

Selected for the Plough Boy, by the Editor.

No. XVII.

HELLEBORUS FOETIDUS. FETID HELLEBORE, Or, BEAR'S-FOOT.

The root is small, but beset with a prodigious number of slender dark coloured fibres; the stem rises to the height of a foot and a half, or more, towards the bottom it is round, strong, firm, naked, and marked with alternate cicatrices, the vestiges of the former leaves; and the top it divides and subdivides into branches, producing many flowers, and is garnished with scaly leaves, or bracteæ; the leaves are numerous, and stand upon long footstalks, surrounding the middle of the stem; they are divided like the Helleborus niger into simple leaves, which are commonly eight or nine, long, narrow, lanceolated, serrated, and of a dark green colour; the scaly leaves, placed at the ramifications of the flower stem, are smooth, trisid, alternate, and often purplish, but those near the flowers are oval and pointed; the flowers are numerous, terminal pendant, of a roundish shape, and stand upon peduncles, forming a sort of umbel; the petels are five, oval, concave, persistent, of a pale green colour, and their margins are usually tinged with purple; the stamina are the length of the petals; the antheræ are white; the germina three, hairy, and shaped similarly to thos of the Helleborus niger. This plant grows wild in many parts of England, and flowers about February.

The Helleborus niger, though constantly used in medicine since the time of Hippocrates, was the only species of Hellebore known in the Materia Medica of our pharmacopœias, till the late introduction of this plant by the London College, probably upon the authority of Dr. Bisset, who recommends the leaves as possessing extraordinary anthelminthic powers. The smell of the recent plant is extremely fetid, and the taste is bitter, and remarkably acrid, insomuch, that when chewed, it excoriates the mouth and fauces; it commonly operates as a cathartic, sometimes as an emetic, and in large doses proves highly deleterious. The leaves, the only part noticed by the College, have been long domestically employed in this country for their vermifuge effects, and are thus spoken of by Gerard:—"The leaves of bastard Hellebor, dried in an oven, after the bread is drawne out, and the pouder thereof taken in a figge or raisin, or strawed upon a piece of bread spread with honey, and eaten, killeth worms in children exceedingly."—Bisset says, "The great bastard black Hellebore, or Bear's-Foot, is by far the most powerful vermifuge for long round worms of any I have yet experienced. The anthelmintic virtue of this plant is well known to the vulgar in the Dutchy of Cleveland, Yorkshire, who generally give it to their children when they suspect them to have worms. The decoction of about a dram of the green leaves or about fifteen grains of the dried leaves in powder, is the usual dose administered to children betwixt four and seven years of age; a full or sufficient dose generally proves more or less emetic, and often loosens the belly a little. It is usually repeated on two, and sometimes three successive mornings. The second dose has commonly a greater effect than the first, and never fails to expel round worms by stool, if there be any lodged in the alimentary tube."

"The juice of the green leaves of the Bear's Foot, made into a syrup with course sugar, is almost the only vermifuge I have used against round worms for three years past. Before pressing out the juice, I moisten the bruised leaves, which are a little succulent, with some vinegar, which is a corretor of this medicine, and prevents it from inducing great sickness, or much vomiting. Of this syrup I give one tea-spoonful at bed-time, and one or two in the morning, on two or three successive days, to children betwixt two and six years of age; increasing or diminishing the dose a little, according to the strength of the patient." When this does not open the body, an equal quantity of tincture of rhubarb is directed to be added.

Cure for Burns and Scalds.

Apply a plaister compounded of Burgundy Pitch, bees wax, and a little oil; it will afford almost immediate relief from pain. Let it remain on some days and the cure will be effected. I allow one fourth wax, add sweet oil, or other oil, lard, or fresh butter to it, to reduce it to a consistency not so soft as to melt with the warmth of the flesh, nor so hard as to irritate.

To destroy the Canker Worm.

Mow sweet elder, as it is called, or common elder, and place the same on the branches of the trees infested with them, and they will immediately leave the branches.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at Onondaga, before the Onondaga Agricultural Society, by DAN BRADLEY, *Esq. October 11th*, 1821.

Fellow Citizens, and Gentlemen of the Onondaga Agricultural Society:—

Under circumstances not, in the least, discouraging, but calculated rather to stimulate to an increased activity, we are now happily permitted to celebrate this our third anniversary. But little more than two years have elapsed, since this honourable, and eminently useful society came into existence. It was not without labour, that it, at first, gained life, and, in its progress, it has, as might have been expected, had the misfortune to encounter difficulties. But, brethren, we have the satisfaction to know, that, notwithstanding our operations have, in some respects, been embarrassed, and rendered toilsome, they have, nevertheless, been crowned with a good degree of success. No one, it is presumed, will dispute, that the agriculture of this county is now advanced in improvement far beyond what it was, when this society was instituted. Domestic manufactures have progressed with equal rapidity. Equal rapidity, did I say? It is believed, this is not doing justice to the subject. They have even outstripped agriculture. Our prospects are, then, far from wearing a discouraging aspect; on the contrary, we have abundant encouragement to persevere. Disclaiming, as we do, all other views and motives, than such as aim at the general interest, by promoting improvements in agriculture, and the domestic arts, we invite our fellow-citizens of every distinction, to unite with us, and combine their efforts with ours, in prosecuting the important objects of this institution.

Two considerations suggest the propriety of a general, and an immediate acceptance of this invitation. First, the advantages to individuals from being members of the agricultural societies, are very considerable, much more, to say the least, than sufficient to remunerate all the expenses incident to that relation. The agriculturalist, who becomes an active member of this society, will be sure to imbibe something of its spirit; he will, at least, be led to the important discovery, that his present mode of conducting his husbandry, is very far from perfection; his mind will become inquisitive on agricultural subjects;—and, whether sensible of it or not. he will progressively become a better farmer. This is not all; members of the agricultural society have still other privileges of no inconsiderable value. Is it nothing to them, that they receive, from time to time, precious seeds and valuable books gratuitously from the board of agriculture? Last spring, 25 copies of the book, entitled, Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New-York, were forwarded to this society for the use of its members. And, I would ask every member, who has had an opportunity of reading that book, whether the use of it is not to him an ample compensation for all that he has expended, in consequence of being a member of the agricultural society? Sure I am, that no intelligent farmer can read that book, without deriving from it instruction, which will be of great use to him, in the future management of his agricultural concerns. If I may be permitted to express my own individual sentiments, I shall say, at once, that that excellent treatise on agriculture, distributed as it is, in every part of the state, is worth much more to the state of New-York, than all that has been paid out of its treasury for the encouragement of agriculture.

But secondly, patriotic considerations should induce every good citizen to become a member of the agricultural society. The question is now very well settled, and that too by the unanimous consent of the most illustrious characters, of whom America can boast, that these societies are calculated for eminent usefulness. But their usefulness, like that of other public institutions, must depend on public patronage and support. If the farmers of this county would all, or nearly all, join the agricultural society, and each pay into its treasury the trifling sum of one dollar per annum, this would be a presage of much good. The society would then have funds, sufficient to support liberal and extensive operations. It would not be necessary to apply these funds exclusively to the use of premiums. Much good might be done, by purchasing, and introducing into the county the best breeds of stock. The agricultural and manufacturing interest, and, consequently, that of the public, might be greatly promoted, by purchasing or causing to be constructed, certain varieties of machinery. Machines for flax dressing, perhaps for thrashing, for spinning, and divers other purposes, might, to incalculable advantage, be introduced. It is not unlikely, that, by the agency of agricultural societies, if they were duly patronised, better means than have yet been known, might be devised for the employment of the town poor. To effect all this immense good, which might so easily be done, every man should interest himself in the cause, and contribute his part, which, indeed, need be but a small mite, towards the funds of an agricultural society.—But in these introductory remarks, I have, perhaps, occupied an undue portion of time.

I shall proceed, now, directly to subjects of practical husbandry, which are intended, in the prosecution of this address, to occupy our principal attention. It is with diffidence that I approach subjects of such magnitude, and importance. In the practice of agriculture, it is of fundamental importance, that the doctrine of what is called, rotation in crops, should be well understood. By this is meant, that change from one crop to another, which experience has shown to be best for the land, and most conducive to the farmer's interest. That some changes of this kind, are useful in husbandry, is by most farmers very well understood. They are not now to be told, that a repetition, through a lengthy succession of years, of exactly the same crop upon the same land, is bad husbandry. Yet, there is reason to believe, that, with few exceptions, the great body of farmers in this country, are still in the dark, if not altogether ignorant respecting this fundamental principle of agriculture. Of course, the agriculture of this country is carried on at random, always without system, often to the great detriment of the soil, and, it scarcely need be added, invariably, with much less profit than might be expected from a correct system of husbandry. It will be my first object to illucidate this subject.

The doctrine, which I hope now imperfectly to illustrate, teaches the farmer to change his crops annually on every part of his farm, except what may be devoted to grass. Experience has shown, that cropping land in this way, does not exhaust the soil, as it does successively to repeat from year to year, on the same land, the same specific crop. The mode of culture, which we now recommend, does not, if the practice in other respects be good, exhaust the soil in the least; on the contrary, it improves it. Under this mode of culture, the land may be made to produce a good crop, every year, for any indefinite period of time, and, in the mean time, not deteriorate, but actually improve in the quality of its soil.—We have not time now, neither is it necessary to undertake a philosophical investigation of the reasons, to be assigned for this. It is sufficient for our present purpose, to know the fact. That, in the economy of nature, as connected with the growth of vegetables, change is a leading principle, is abundantly apparent. The farmer, then, is to change his crops annually. According to this, wheat is not to be cultivated, on the same ground, next after wheat, rye after rye, nor corn after corn. Potatoes must not grow, on the same ground, next after potatoes, turnips after turnips, nor peas after peas. Indeed, these prohibitions extend, with certain limitations, to every species of the vegetable kingdom. It will always be useful, even in horticulture, or the culture of the garden, to observe the principles of rotation. Cucumbers should not be planted on exactly the same spot, where cucumbers grew the last year. Lettuce should not be cultivated where lettuce grew the last season, nor cabbage where cabbage grew.—Every part of the garden, as far as practicable, should be made subject to a system of rotation, by an annual change of place for all the varieties of vegetables, which it is accustomed to produce.

The propensity to change, which, in the economy of nature as connected with the life and growth of vegetables, is so apparent, is known to be of very general, if not universal, application. It is said to be strikingly noticeable in the productions of the forest; that

when one growth of timber, by natural decay, dies, and is succeeded by another; the timber of the second crop is, always, of a different species from that, which next preceeded it. The fact is well known, that orchards of apple trees are not found to prosper, if planted on the same gronud, where old orchards have grown, decayed, and died. If an individual tree of an orchard die, and its place be supplied by a young tree from the nursery, the latter will not thrive. But, if trees of a different species, such as cherries, peaches, plums, and, perhaps, pears, be planted where old apple trees have died, these will be healthy, and grow to perfection. We see, then, that the principles of rotation in crops, which we are now endeavouring to inculcate, are no other, than the plain dictates of nature. It should be further observed, that, in carrying on a rotation, the farmer should not only change his specific crop annually, but, as much as possible, make that change by introducing a crop, differing from the last, in its general distinctive character. For instance, it is better to follow a grain crop with a crop of peas, tares, potatoes, turnips, &c, than with a crop of any different species of grain. But time will not permit me to dwell longer on this subject.

If we turn our attention to the present state of agriculture in this county and the country adjacent, it will be seen, that many imperfections attend it. At this moment, much the greatest portion of our cleared land, lies in grass, bound down by a close and stubborn sward, formed principally by the roots of spear grass. Now, it is obvious, that lands in this situation, cannot be in a good state of husbandry. They produce but small profits, in comparison with what they might, if the spear grass were subdued, and other crops judiciously substituted in its place. Spear grass merits no favour at the hands of the farmer. If it has some good properties, its bad ones are much more than an even balance.

It ought to be known, that this kind of grass produces a fungous substance, called ergot, resembling in form and colour, that which we often see, elongated from the heads of rye.—This fungous substance is believed to be of a poisonous nature, and a fruitful cause of distemper among cattle. The fact may now be considered as very well established, that the ergot, or fungous of the spear grass, has been the principal, if not sole cause of all those misfortunes, which many farmers have experienced, by the hoof-ail, and frozen feet of their cattle. A few individual farmers had suspected this for some time. It was not, however, until the last winter, that the question was satisfactorily settled. A great number of cases occurred in Orange county, and some in other parts of the state, which proved beyond dispute, that the ergot of the spear grass was the principal, if not the sole cause of the mischief. It is believed, that the spear grass does not produce ergot every season, and that, not unfrequently, it produces it in some places, when it does not in others. It is likely, that, in some sections of the country, it never produces it. The present season, I examined the spear grass of my meadows, and, to my regret, found in it much of that poisonous substance; it is understood from different parts of the state, that there has been more of the ergot, this year, than usual. There is reason, therefore, to fear, that the approaching winter will produce disastrous effects among cattle. The precautions advised are, to give out that kind of hay but sparingly, so that it may not, at any time, constitute the principal food of the cattle stock. As another precaution, it may be advised moderately to thrash and shake the hay, before it is given out, by which means most of the ergot may be separated from it.

If all this be true of the spear grass, it certainly merits the farmer's displeasure. Every farmer ought, immediately, to wage against it a war of extermination. But how is this to be done? By what process may the farmer hope successfully to combat an enemy, which has already got possession of so great a part of his dominions? There are two modes of tillage, which will be resorted to, and chiefly depended on, as agents to subdue fields of spear grass. One is summer fallowing. The other is the process of turning over the sward, or ploughing it into ridges, in the spring, and then planting upon it corn, potatoes, or some other crop of the drill husbandry. The farmer of this country will, doubtless, need, for some years yet to come, the use of both these agents, to assist him in subduing his farm, and bringing it into a good condition. It is believed, however, that these two modes of culture, do not stand, in point of merit, on an equal footing. We will, in the first place, consider summer fallows. Here, it will be proper to observe, that writers on agriculture are in nothing better agreed, than that the practice of summer fallowing is, absolutely, bad husbandry. The principal objection to it is, that it requires the use of the land two years for producing but one crop. This is, certainly, an objection of no inconsiderable weight. Good husbandry is always capable, with the blessing of Heaven, of producing at least one good crop annually, on every part of the farm. In many instances, it may be made to produce two crops. In Flanders, where agriculture has attained to a higher state of excellence, than in any other part of Europe, the farmer would consider his husbandry as imperfect, if it did not produce, on every part of his farm, two good crops annually. The practice of summer fallowing is not, therefore, to be recommended as a mode of husbandry intrinsically valuable, but only as a necessary agent, to accelerate the reduction of agriculture to a proper standard. Summer fallowing should be practiced but sparingly, and never, except on ground of a tough and stubborn sward. When this is done, the farmer's principal object should not be, the profit of his wheat crop;—for if this be his object, he may do better than to summer fallow. His land, devoted to a different use, may, with a small addition of labour, be made to produce two good crops, in the time which it would require, by the summer fallow, to produce but one. Nothing, therefore, can justify the practice of summer fallowing, but its use, as an agent, in subduing the fields of spear grass, which so greatly abound in this country. For this purpose, it may, to a moderate extent, be permitted.—But to summer fallow, as many do, their stock ground, or ground on which corn grew the preceding season, is a practice which admits of no excuse. Surely, no good reason can be assigned for devoting that piece of ground, subdued as it is already, and in the best situation to bring quick and ample profits; no good reason, I say, can be assigned for devoting it, one whole season, to barreness. It gains nothing, in point of quality, by lying in that dry and unproductive state. If a wheat crop is the object, it will not, in the least, interfere with that object, previously, to take from it a good crop of peas. Tares and rape, crops, of which but little in this country is yet known, are said to be exactly suited to such views, and adapted to ground so prepared. But if no crop be desired, then why, instead of having your summer fallow, during the season, dry as the desart of Africa, why not avail yourself of this excellent opportunity to improve the soil, by sowing on buckwheat, and when suitable bigness, turning it under with the plough? This will benefit the intended wheat crop, and be of material use to the soil. While we are on the subject of summer fallows, it ought to be observed, that, whenever they are attempted on green sward, and no other ought they to be attempted, the work should be done to perfection. It should be executed in a style so masterly, that, at seed time, not a root of living grass should be found on the field. It is the best way to break up the ground in the fall; but if this is not done, an early part of the spring should be chosen for that purpose. The reasons for this are obvious. Without a seasonable commencement of operations, the farmer will not have sufficient time effectually to subdue the ground. The whole season should be before him; he should watch his opportunities; and, whenever the ground is dry, and in the best order for killing the grass, then his plough and his harrow should be in motion.

We come now to consider the other principal mode of culture, of which the farmer will avail himself, while laboring to subdue his fields of spear grass. It is the corn husbandry, including also that of potatoes, and other vegetables, which are cultivated in drills.—This kind of husbandry merits the farmer's principal attention, both for its intrinsic excellence, and its use as an agent well adapted to his service in subduing his grass fields. The green sward is, in the spring, a short time be-

fore planting, to be either neatly turned over, or ploughed into ridges. Of the latter process, that of ploughing into ridges, I have not had experience, but some good farmers think it the best. ' It will be found useful, after the sward is turned over, to draw a brush over the ground in the direction of the furrows.—This fills the crevices between the furrows, pulverizes the naked side of the sod, which then lies up, better fits the ground for a crop, and renders the planting process easier than it otherwise would be. For the greater precision in planting, the ground is then to be marked off across the furrows, so that the rows may be straight, and not less than four feet apart. The farmer's judgment will promptly suggest some instrument, by which this operation may be expeditiously performed.—The operations between the rows, at the time of the first hoing, may be performed, either by a very light plough, or a small harrow exactly fitted for that use. The subsequent operations will not materially differ from those of the common practice.

Here, gentlemen, if we are not greatly deceived. have been given some of the outlines of good husbandry. Intrinsic excellence marks this mode of husbandry in every feature. Nothing will be hazared in pronouncing its eulogy. The labour of preparing the ground is trifling; that of dressing the crop not greater, frequently less, than when the ground is prepared in the common way; the corn grows to perfection; the crop much more than pays for all the labour; and what is of still more importance, the ground is in a good measure subdued.

Here it may be proper to observe, that notwithstanding what has been said in favour of changing crops annually, this mode of culture, especially, when introduced on the strong soil of this county, will admit of frequent exceptions. The tillage of the first year is rarely sufficient effectually to subdue the ground.—A drill crop, the second season, is often needed to render the husbandry perfect. Under these circumstances, it may be perfectly judicious to plant corn the second year, and, not unfrequently, the second crop will be better than the first. But, in this case, it is always requisite to make to the ground a liberal application of manure, preparatory to the second crop.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1822.

Among numerous other articles, on our files, we have before us the following which possess more than ordinary interest, and from all of which we shall make copious extracts, if we do not give them at length.

Mr. GENET'S Address on the means of opening new sources of wealth for the northern states, delivered at the last Anniversary of the Agricultural Society of the county of Rensselaer, is one of the best productions of that gentleman's truly able and scientific pen. It entitles him to the public gratitude, in which opinion we doubt not our readers will agree, when they come to peruse the whole or such parts of this performance as we shall lay before them.

A Report of the Geological Structure of the county of Saratoga, together with remarks on the nature and properties of the various soils and modes of culture; intended to illustrate the natural history and domestic resources of the country. By Dr. JOHN H. STEEL. This work is also highly creditable to the talent and industry of the author. We have received, and unfortunately mislaid, a similar report from the county of Rensselaer, of which we should be glad to receive another copy. If we recollect, Mr. EATON, was the author.

A Sermon, delivered in St. Peter's Church, in the city of Albany, on the 22d of February, 1822, on the utility of Apprentices' Libraries. By the Rev. Wm. LACEY, rector of said church. From this very sensible and excellent production, we copy, for the present, the conclusion, as follows:

ADVICE TO THE ALBANY APPRENTICES.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve not to abandon it; but by a life of *industry* and *enterprize* to *adorn* it. You will be much more likely to succeed in business you have long studied, than in that of which you know but little.

2. Select the *best* company in your power to obtain; and let your conversation be on those things which you wish to *learn*. Frequent conversations will elicit much instruction.

3. Obtain a friend to select for you the *best* books on morality, religion, and the liberal arts, and particularly those which treat on your own profession. It is not the reading of *many* books that makes a man wise, but the reading only of those which can impart wisdom.

4. Thoroughly understand what you read; take notes of all that is worth remembering, and frequently review what you have written.

5. Select for your model, the *purest* and *greatest* characters; and always endeavor to *imitate* their virtues, and to *emulate* their greatness.

6. Serve God; attend his worship; and endeavor to set an example of piety, charity and sobriety to all around you.

7. Love your country; respect your rulers; treat with kindness your fellow apprentices; and let your great aim be usefulness to mankind.

8. Get all you can by honest industry; spend none extravagantly; and provide largely for old age.

9. Remember with gratitude the patrons of the apprentices' library; and, should it ever be in your power imitate their benevolence.

10. In a word, think much; act circumspectly, and live usefully.

CLOVER SEED MILL.

A cheap, expeditious and effectual mode of cleaning Clover Seed. has long been a desideratum among the cultivator of the soil.—Various means have been adopted for the purpose, but all defective in the most material points; especially in the grand points of cleanliness, economy and dispatch. The subscriber flatters himself that he has remedied these defects by means of his newly invented machine for cleaning Clover Seed,—for which he has obtained a Patent, and the practical operation of which he is desirous, as well for the prosperity of the Agricultural Interest, as for his own emolument, of extending throughout the Union. He is well aware of the many impositions which have been practised by means of imperfect inventions of labour-saving machinery; and is willing, therefore, that the utility of his machine shall be fairly tested by all who may feel disposed to purchase the right of using it, before the completion of any contract for such right.

This machine is very simple and cheap, as well as durable. When applied to the spindle of a plaster or grist mill, with the necessary water power, the huller or grinder will cost from thirty to forty dollars. It will then clean 5000 bushels of seed, at the rate of one bushel an hour, with an expense of less than five dollars for repairs. It may be put in operation by a horse power, so as to clean from three to five bushels per day; but a water power is to be preferred in all cases where it can be conveniently obtained.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the utility and importance of such a machine to the Agricultural Interest. Every farmer can appreciate at once the advantage to be derived from it, in preparing his seed for his own use, as well as for market.

Any person who may wish to purchase a town, or county, or state right, in said invention, will please to address the subscriber, at Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y. before the first of June next, as between that period and the first of September, he will be absent. His terms will be moderate, but ready pay will be expected. He will furnish every necessary information by letter, or attend himself if required, as he calculates to devote his whole time to the business.

JOHN BOLTON.

Warren, Herkimer Co. N. Y. March 20, 1822.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLOUGH BOY.

SIR,

As the Plough Boy is the most convenient vehicle for the public communication of thoughts, on matters relating to rural economy, I beg leave, through its columns, to call the attention of county societies and public spirited agriculturists throughout the state, to a sub ect of vital importance to the future welfare of this fine country; a subject which has been perhaps too long and too generally neglected. I mean the planting and rearing of valuable *forest trees* for various economical purposes. To feel the force of these remarks let any one look through some of our most populous and best cultivated towns—let him observe the rapid and indiscriminate waste committed on the original stock of timber—the indifference and improvidence that prevail with regard to *future wants*, and then let him ask how the next generation is to be supplied with the necessary quantities of timber for *building, fences, staves*, or even for *fuel*? If "there is a time for all things," then should *planting* commence where *clearing* has ceased, as seed time and harvest follow each other. Indeed it is time to begin the system of planting, and it will be found necessary to pursue it gradually, and steadily. It will require from 20 to 40 years, to bring some of the best species of trees, from the seed, to full maturity; and in less than 20 years, many farms will be much reduced in value, from the want of timber—nay further, small farms will be sold out to large farmers, because, the poorer man cannot buy woodland convenient to him, and will, therefore, with his family *move back* to the wilderness. Property will thus become consolidated in the hands of comparatively a few rich men, and the physical strength of the state, as it regards population, will be proportionably diminished. This event is much to be deprecated, but it can only be prevented by the timely, and steady application of proper means; and surely "prevention is better than cure." It is the part of *wisdom* to anticipate and avert evils; while *folly* waits, with careless indifference, until the goad of necessity is keenly felt. It can hardly be morally just–certainly not patriotic, nor praiseworthy, to sacrifice the future to the present; to consume the common stock furnished by nature, and provide no fresh supplies for posterity; leaving only a naked and depreciated patrimony. An orchard of good *forest trees*, will soon be considered more valuable than an orchard of *fruit trees*. Both will be desirable, yet more will depend on *selection* and *care* than on *number* of trees. In Europe, the system of planting forest trees has been practised extensively, and with the happiest results, as well to the individuals, as to the public concerned.

I would, therefore, suggest, as an ob ect worthy of the encouragement of agricultural societies, that premiums be offered on a certain number of thrifty young trees, either from the seed or sapling—in the nursery or transplanted into a regular orchard or plantation, of the following, among other kinds, viz:

1st. Oak and Chesnut; 2d. Locust and Larch; 3d. Pine and Fir; and 4th. Sugar-Maple and Hickory, of the best sorts.

I have not time to enlarge. If these hasty remarks, should awaken attention to the subject, it is all I desire.

SYLVANUS.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Veterinary Medicine.—No. XXIII

CATARRH.*

Catarrh is that disease, that in general acceptation, is called a *cold*, and among some farriers, and in most of their books on this subject, passes under the appellation of *morfoundering*. It appears to consist of an increased secretion of the mucous membrane of the nose, or of the fauces, or of the trachea, or bronchia; or of all or a part of these, and brought on by inflammation. When extensive it is usually accompanied with fever, at other times it consists only of the local affection. There is a species of this complaint attended with more acute symptons, that the French call courtbature, but which is not dissimilar to slighter attacks of peripneumon . It is a disease in itself simple, but its symptoms are sometimes varied, from the nature of the constitution, or from the nature of the inaflmmation, or from the treatment: this has induced persons of slight observation, to form it into a number of distinctions, which are useless in themselves, and lead to error in practice.

It has been said there are two kinds of Catarrh, or cold; one arising from a cold and another from a hot cause; and that the former must be treated with heating remedies, and the la ter with cooling ones: but this idea can only originate in a want of pathological knowledge; and that the same disease with the same symptoms, and wholly under the same circumstances, can be cured by its opposites, in general practice, is a medical solecism. When an unhealthy action has arisen in the constitution by means of any irritation, it now and then happens that exciting a new irritation stronger than the diseased one will-remove it; thus sometimes by the giving heating remedies in a cold, a real momentary fever is brought on, which destroys the irritation of catarrh, and thus the disease has sometimes been cured. In the same way a free glass of wine sometimes removes a cold in ourselves. Seeing this, and that in other instances again, the complaint could only be removed by an opposite treatment; farriers have been induced to suppose, that there are two kinds of the disease, to be cured by opposite means: but this heating plan may often increase the febrile tendency and then may terminate unpleasantly.

It is therefore necessary, to consider every cold or catarrh, as an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the air passages; and for which, though it is not found proper to make use of the very active means employed in some cases, nor are they advisable; yet it is not to be irritated or increased by a heating plan of treatment.

Catarrh appears often, perhaps most always to begin its attack on the pitnitary membrane, or lining of the nose: but there is in all membranes strictly mucous, continuous, or even contiguous to each other, a disposition to partake in the same inflammatory affection.—This is particularly the case with the mucous membrane of this part, which has a constant tendency to extend downwards into the fauces, where it frequently occasions sore throats: at others it does not much affect them, but passes on to the rima glottidis where it produces a slight cough: if it is violent, it extends down the trachea, occasioning considerable cough, and a rattling in the throat from the increased secretion of mucous. If it proceeds throughout the ramifications of the bronchia, to the cough are added peripneumonic appearances.

The *symptoms* are a general heaviness, an increased redness of the lining of the nose, a defluxion, or weeping from it, and from the eyes, at the first attack, which changes in a little time to cough, and a thicker discharge, which gradually lessens ,and the horse recovers; or by improper management it is increased.

The *causes*.—In this variable climate, not only ourselves, but our domesticated animals, are very liable to catarrh, coughs, and inflammations of the lungs: for these parts are exposed to great changes of temperature; and it is now thought, that the sudden transitions from heat to cold, is less productive of these complaints, than the sudden removal from cold to heat.

(*To be continued.*)

* Blaire's outlines of the Veterinary Art.

For extracting poison from the wound of a rusty nail.—Take a bean, after splitting it, apply one half (flat side) to the wound, bind it on, let it remain till it comes off itself and the poison will be extracted and the wound healed.

FOR SALE,

OAT MEAL, PEARL BARLEY, AND SPLIT PEAS.

MANUFACTURED by the Subscriber, at his mill in Barnet, Vermont Any gentleman wishing to be supplied with a few barrels, of either article, by the barrel or ton can have the same by forwarding his order for the same to the Subscriber Any quantity, of the articles, can be forwarded in the opening of the spring to Hartford, Connecticut, from the landing in this town, for $11 per ton; and can be freighted from there to any port in the Union The above articles will be forwarded at cost and freight, the ensuing spring HENRY STEVENS.

BARNET, Vt. March 4th, 1822. 3t

POETRY.

ODE TO SPRING.

BY GRAY.

Lo! where the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Disclose the long expecting flow'rs,
And wake the purple year,
The attic warbler pours her throat
Responsive to the cuckoo's note,
The untaught harmony of spring,
While, whisp'ring pleasure as they fly,
Cool Zephyrs thro' the clear blue sky
Their gather'd fragrance fling.

Wher'er the oak's thick branches stretch
A broader, browner shade,
Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'er-canopies the glade,*
Beside some water's rushy brink
With me the Muse shall sit, and think;
(At ease reclin'd in rustic state)
How vain the ardour of the crowd,
How low, how little, are the proud,
How indigent the great.

Still is the toiling hand of Care,
The panting herds repose,
Yet hark! how thro' the peopled air
The busy murmur glows!
The insect youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honey'd spring,
And float amid the liquid noon;†
Some lightly o'er the current skim,
Some shew their gayly-gilded trim,
Quick-glancing to the sun.‡

To contemplation's sober eye,§
Such is the race of man,
And they that creep and they that fly
Shall end where they began.
Alike the busy and the gay
But flutter thro' life's little day,
In fortune's varying colours drest;
Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance,
Or chill'd by Age, their airy dance
They leave, in dust to rest.

Methinks I hear, in accents low,
The sportive kind reply,
Poor Moralist! and what art thou?
A solitary fly!
Thy joys no glitt'ring female meets,
No hive hast thou of hoarded sweets,
No painted plumage to display;
On hasty wings thy youth is flown,
Thy sun is set, thy spring is gone—
We frolic while 'tis May.

* ——— ——— ———a bank
O'er-canopy'd with luscious woodbine.
Shakesp. Mid. Dream.

† Nare per æstatem liquidam. *Vir. George lib.* 4.

‡ ——— ——— ———sporting with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b 7.

§ While insects from the threshold preach, &c.
Mr. Green in the Grotto. Dodsley's Miscellanies, vol. v p. 161.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

We are informed that most of the horses in this part of the country, denominated hunters and roadsters, or hacks, labour at present under an obstructed perspiration, which exhibits itself by a cough, and from its prevalence amongst this description of horses, is called by many persons a distemper that is going through the country, occasioned, perhaps, not so much by the variableness of the weather, as a wish or determination in the owners or grooms of such horses to have them fine in coat, in fact, to have a real summer's dress on them in the cold of winter—to wear nankeen when flannel would be the most proper—to have a fine short coat, when nature, by the natural growth of the hair at this season, in all animals, evidently intended they should have a good warm covering; but to prevent which, most of the stables are now so contrived, as when shut up to exclude fresh air, so that when opened, particularly in a morning, a person might easily imagine he was entering a hot-house rather than a place destined for so hardy an animal as the horse; in fact, it is laughable to any man who exercises his reason on this subject, to see the pains which most grooms are at to keep their stables, not merely warm, but actually hot; to such an extent is this sometimes carried, that even the key-hole of the stable-door must be closed! Thus, three or four, or more horses, warmly clothed, are shut up for eight hours to breath the same air over and over again, till it becomes so heated and impure as to make it doubtful whether a candle would in the morning burn in it, and the horses themselves so warm, as, in some instances, to display no inconsiderable degree of perspiration, and in which state they are usually brought out, but ill prepared to brave the variableness of the weather, or the will of the rider. With such a mode of management, need any one be surprised at horses having colds and coughs? Certainly not; but as our correspondent is aware that great sacrifices of health and usefulness will be made for the sake of a fine bright coat, he adds, when a horse does labour under the above named complaint, a respectable author recommends bleeding, according to size, condition, and violence of the symptoms—say from five to eight pints, after which a pectoral cordial ball, 2 oz., a warm mash of bran and oats, and 2 oz. of nitre dissolved in the horse's drink, is to be given; good warm clothing to be put on during the night, and three or four hours' walking exercise during the day (if fair), will in general speedily remove such complaints; this method (except the bleeding) to be repeated, if necessary, for a few evenings; if the blood is very sizy, 2 oz. of nitre may be dissolved in the horses water in the morning as well as evening.—*Hull Rockingham.*

INFLUENCE OF CIVILIZATION.

Nations and individuals in the same degree in which they are uninstructed and unpolished, are without shame and delicacy in their actions and demeanor. The blush of self reprobation is unknown in a barbous age. On iron just extracted from the ore, no visible alteration is perceived by any additional soil; it is on polished steel that every spot is discovered that diminishes its lustre.

Receipt for the Asthma.—Occasionally taking a few whiffs of the Stramonium in a pipe of Tobacco, taking care at the same time to swallow the saliva produced by the smoke.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the Month of February, 1822,

KEPT AT THE CITY ACADEMY IN ALBANY.

days.	Thermom'r 7 a m	Thermom'r 2 p m	Thermom'r 9 p m	Barometer 7 a m	Barometer 2 p m	Barometer 9 p m	Winds morn'g	Winds aftern.	Weather morn'g	Weather aftern
1	23	24	2				W	W	Cldy	Cldy
2	10	29	21				S	W	Clr.	Clr.
3	6	33	30				NE	S	do	do
4	30	33	22				S	S	Cldy	Cldy
5	10	22	21				N	S	Clr.	do
6	22	31	18				S	SW	Cldy	do
7	12	19	12				NW	NW	do	Clr.
8	17	30	21				S	S	do	do
9	12	32	28				NE	S	do	Cldy
10	22	27	16				W	W	Clr.	Clr.
11	4	28	26				S	S	do	do
12	32	30	24				NW	NW	do	Cldy
13	10	25	16				do	do	do	Clr.
14	14	20	18				N	N	Cldy	Cldy
15	6	26	15				do	do	Clr.	Clr.
16	21	30	35				S	S	Cldy	Cldy
17	36	37	33				S	W	do	do
18	26	21	18				N	N	do	do
19	12	28	15				N	N	Clr.	Clr.
20	8	26	30				N	S	do	Cldy
21	33	44	40				S	S	Cldy	do
22	34	43	31				S	S	do	do
33	20	32	24				NW	NW	Clr.	Clr.
24	27	39	28				S	S	do	do
25	17	22	16				N	NW	do	do
26	18	35	31				NW	S	do	do
27	32	51	40				S	S	do	do
28	32	48	43				S	S	Cldy	Cldy.

Observations.

4th, snow a m—6th, snow evening—9th, snow evening—14th, snow evening—16th, rain evening—17th, rain a m—18th, snow storm p m—20th, rain during night—21st, rain a m, and thunder storm in the evening—24th, slight snow p m.

Results.

Mean temperature, at 7 a m, 19° 50
do do 2 p m, 30 89
do do 9 p m, 24 75
Mean of all the observations, 25 04
Greatest height of thermometer, (27th) 51°
Lowest do do (11th) 4
Greatest monthly range, 47
Greatest daily range, (3d) 27
Winds*—West 2 days, South 12, NW 6, NE 2, North 6—28 Prevailing wind, South.
Weather—Clear 12 days. Cloudy 11—Variable 5—28. Rain on 4 days. Snow on 6 days.
* Taking the morning for a guide.

☞ COMMUNICATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, received at the PRINTING OFFICE, No 5, Luthern-street. All letters from abroad, directed to the EDITOR, Albany, will be duly attended to Each volume comprises twelve months, or fifty-two numbers:—the numbers are issued weekly on Saturday, and the volume commences the first Saturday in June.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.